

Friday, Nov. 20, 1863.

AN EXTENSIVE PLAN AND ITS FAILURE.

The conspiracy to release the rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, seize the Arsenal at Columbus, Ohio, and liberate the rebel officers in the Penitentiary there, was probably part of a general plan which embraced the projected expedition from Canada to capture Johnston's Island, arm the rebel prisoners there, and organize a rebel campaign in Ohio.

It was intended also to burn Cleveland, Buffalo and other lake cities, and to inaugurate a general system of incendiarism, and destruction of public and private property all over the loyal States; thus distracting the attention of the National Government, and paralyzing its energies.

The Government has a great deal more evidence of the plot than will get into the newspapers very soon.

Vallandigham, the Traitor, being no longer occupied in supervising the political campaign in Ohio, has ample time for these conspiracies, and would gladly revenge himself for his recent crushing defeat by the ruin of the State which has repudiated him.

But while he may plan, he will never be found among those who attempt to execute these schemes of treason. He has been

"The head of many a felon plot,
But never yet the arm."

THE FIRST SNOW.

Last night it came, the first snow of the season, drifting down through the darkness. It covers with its whiteness all things alike. Under the same mantle it hides the graces which Autumn frosts have spared, and the havoc and death they have caused among Summer's beautiful children.

The first snow-fall marks palpably a particular stage in the progress of the seasons. How we cling to the last days of pleasant weather, hoping still, against all warnings, that they may not be the last. The mild Indian Summer time is a season of which no one ever wearies. Let it last while it may, nobody ever wishes it were over, or longs for stern Winter to assume his dominion.

But it grows colder some afternoon; the sun sinks through dense haze and is obscured before his setting; a gray darkness steals up from the West, shortening the twilight, and bringing night at once as it meets the shadows which come gliding over the earth from the East. A thoughtful evening is followed by sleep full of long, quiet dreams. You awake in the morning and the earth is changed. You step from your door and stand ankle deep in the first snow.

You know now—you could not feel it before—that the glory of the Autumn time has gone forever. The Summer seems at once almost as far back in the past as those of your childhood.

The first snow-fall is a time for reflection. There is a suggestion in every descending flake. To us there is more of sadness than of cheer in the spirit of the time, if we think of the world of human life around us, and of the relation between this life and the season. As a student and lover of Nature we see beauty in all seasons. Winter is not gloomy and does not repel one whose soul is in sympathy with the great life which flows through all seasons, and which is manifest to his seeing in all things.

But the outward life, with its cares and toils and suffering, clouds the inner vision of most of our fellow human beings, and the physical discomfort often makes spiritual peace impossible.

It is true that to many people the winter is a time of enjoyment, to some even of gaiety. For those who have all the necessities of life secure, whose homes are always full of household cheer and warmth, this season has peculiar and varied pleasures. It is the time for visits, for reunion of friends, home companionship and culture.

But to multitudes of people the thought that winter is at hand brings visions of suffering and dread. Many a hearthstone in our land will be shadowed this winter by the grim specter of Want.

The partial failure of crops the past season, and the high prices of all articles used for food and clothing, will make it very difficult for many people to get through the winter without absolute suffering. Many poor children will not have sufficient clothing. Many a family will be scantily supplied with food. Many parents will be tortured almost to distraction by the constant pressure of anxiety, the torturing fear that all means and resources may fail, and

their loved ones suffer terribly from cold and hunger.

Ah, we have often wondered how a man of noble and sensitive spirit, one who feels that his life is high and true, and that he could be worth something to the world,—how he can endure to live while for months together he and his family stand face to face with want. How can he have strength to look into his wife's trusting eyes, and give back the caresses of his babes, while his life is a perpetual struggle for a punched and scanty subsistence?

Why does not the brain give way under the agonizing conviction, growing upon him year by year, that in the great army of successful workers the ranks are full without him; that life offers place and work for all his fellows, but for him there remains only that with which he is already familiar, exhausting and fruitless toil?

Yet such tragedies are lived over and over again in the world around us. But happy and prosperous people neither see nor hear. And still the old earth rolls on her way.

THE WAR AND THE PEOPLE.

The work of recruiting is going on prosperously in all parts of our country. It is wonderful to see the readiness with which old Randolph responds to every call for men to uphold on the battle field the cause of our country.

Long ago we thought she had done well—done so much that we might well feel proud of her,—but since then there have been repeated calls for "more men," and Randolph has honored every demand with a prompt response of "Ready, fall in, men!" And from farm and workshop, from counter and desk, our brothers step forth and march away with the old flag at their head.

Many who have thus "gone at their country's call," will never return. They lie in unknown graves, but they gave themselves for their land, and down to the latest ages a grateful country will cherish their memory.

Others are needed now to fill their places, and they will go. It really seems as if our ability to furnish men is inexhaustible. And this is absolutely true. It is not easy or convenient for anybody to go. War means something now, and it requires far more earnestness and spirit to bring men to enlist now than when the call was made for 75,000 men at the beginning of the war. But our people have not failed, and they will not now.

The people are being gradually brought up to that heroic desperation which will make everybody ready to go. If the progress of the war should ever bring us to this point, where one struggle, a terrible one but the last, is needed to finish the contest, a condition of things which will leave no time for counting the new levies, but will require the entire strength of the nation,—if it ever comes to this, a million men in the North will raise the battle cry, and the resistless legions will sweep like a deluge over the entire rebellious territory, and crush our country's last foe.

The North is inexhaustible; the South is already nearly exhausted.—Let us give the men asked for and the war must soon close. We trust that the quota of our country and our State will be raised without a draft. Other parts of the State are doing nobly, and it will not do for us to be behind those around us.

WHAT RANDOLPH COUNTY IS DOING.

Meetings are being held almost every night at different points in the county. Every township is being canvassed. Messrs. Neff and Teal inform us that their Company is over half full. We think those gentlemen have succeeded remarkably in obtaining recruits. The county owes much to the zeal and faithful labor of N. H. Johnson, Esq., of Wayne Co., in this good work. He has canvassed the entire county, working incessantly in all weathers for the success of the enterprise. Let his services be gratefully remembered.

In nearly every township the people have voted to ask the County Commissioners to offer an additional bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who enlists under the present call. The Board of Commissioners will meet here to-morrow, (Saturday 21st inst.) to take the matter in hand.

Men who have never before been in favor of the war, are now coming up heartily to the work.

Those who know how things are working in the county think that our quota will be raised. But it is necessary for our people to be awake fully to the importance of the occasion.

The letter from the 69th Ind. is by one of the farmer boys from this county. He has been a farmer and a teacher, was a good hand at both, is a good soldier and does quite well as a newspaper correspondent.

GRADED SCHOOL.

Mr. Editor: We have just passed through a struggle to retain the services of Mr. John Cooper, as teacher in the County Seminary.

There has been a general apathy among our citizens in regard to the cause of Education, reaching back to the time when our Legislature (unwisely) abolished the County Seminary system, and turned that fund, together with the proceeds of the sales of County Seminaries, over to the Common School fund, thus encouraging or inducing the people to rely on Common Schools. The practical workings of this change are seen in the general neglect of the higher branches of education, and hence the difficulty in sustaining a first-class school.

For the current year we have secured the services of Mr. Cooper, a gentleman who comes up to the highest standard of a first class teacher, and who, as teacher and citizen, will compare favorably with any one we have ever had at the head of our educational interests.

One of the troubles with which we have had to contend is the size, arrangement and condition of the old seminary building. This can be remedied only by the erection of a building suitable for a graded school, and many of our citizens believe that the time has come when we can no longer shrink from the discharge of this duty,—when we must act with the earnestness and energy, which that all important matter demands.

Then we propose that the necessary steps be taken for a proper organization of our working forces; and that we never stop until we have a good graded school. And in any effort that may be made, the question should be, how much each should or can contribute, not how little will excuse him.

Who comes next?

ALPHA.

[For the Journal.]

OUR SCHOOL.

Mr. Editor:—I desire through the columns of your Journal to make it known to your readers, and to the citizens of our County in general, that Mr. Cooper's School at the County Seminary is now an institution of our town that may be considered permanent.

The third term of this School commenced on Monday the 16th inst., under the most favorable auspices. The increased number of pupils, and the increasing interest manifested by the citizens, show that the people appreciate the eminent services of Mr. Cooper as a teacher, and that they are now more than ever determined to sustain him in his efforts to establish a school that will be a credit to our county. My only object in writing this communication is to inform our young men and women who desire a thorough education, or who desire to qualify themselves for teaching, that they can be accommodated in our own County on the most favorable terms. That they can here find a good school, an experienced teacher, pleasant society, and every thing they may desire to aid them in their undertaking.

Then do not go away to find better advantages, but come right here,—for there is yet room,—and if you are not satisfied that what I have written is true, then come to me and complain. I have no desire to deceive any one, or to induce any citizen of our County to place any higher estimate upon Mr. Cooper as a teacher than he truly deserves. I have no fears that I can do this. I only have fears that we will not properly look to our own interests, and amply sustain what we have heretofore failed to do,—a good school, where our youth can obtain a good education. This every American citizen should have, but if we do not sustain and build up good schools in every County, very few will have it. Let us then, while we have a qualified teacher, do our whole duty as citizens, and make his school interesting to him, and I am certain it will be profitable to us.

We very much need a larger and better building. I trust the energy of our citizens will supply this within the coming year. Will not some one who has the necessary influence, make a move in this matter, and make it now? No better time will ever come.

Jno. J. CHENY.

THANKSGIVING.

We publish in this paper the Proclamation of Gov. Morton appointing Thursday, Nov. 20th, as a day of Thanksgiving for this State. It is the day fixed upon by the President for the National Thanksgiving.

REMOVAL OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

On our fourth page will be found part of an article from the Daily Journal, in which that paper condenses the Cincinnati Gazette's account of the causes which led to the removal of Gen. Rosecrans.

The action of the Government seems to have been necessary under the circumstances, and we think it probable that Rosecrans is shelved for some time to come.

PROMOTION.

Capt. G. H. Bonebrake, of Company C, 69th Regiment, has been appointed Major. He has well and faithfully earned the position, and will no doubt do it honor.

News of the Week.

PROCLAMATION.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF INDIANA.
The President of the United States having designated Thursday, the 20th day of November, as a day of Thanksgiving, and inasmuch as the people of this State are desirous to observe the same, in accordance with the proclamation of the President, let the people thank and praise Almighty God for the many mercies He has shown us during the past year, and pray Him, with humble hearts, to still protect, guide and bless us, and restore the inestimable blessings of unity and peace to our bleeding and suffering country.

Given at the Executive Department, at Indianapolis, this 9th day of November, A. D. 1863.
OLIVER P. MORTON.

The Army of the Potomac seems to have settled down into the quiet for the time. We had a few days since a report of a war conference at Washington, in which Halleck and Stanton favored "winter quarters," while the President and Meade were "still for war." Their idea is said to be to push on the campaign as soon as the Rappahannock bridge shall have been completed, which it is said will be in a few days. The rebels have steadily fallen back, with little resistance before our advancing troops, leaving their comfortable winter quarters, till Meade is said to hold the mastery of the situation north of the Rappahannock.

The enterprise of sending means of relief to our starving and dying soldiers at Richmond has been most happily successful—\$40,000 raised, and 5,000 full suits of clothing sent by the Government, and a large number of good things sent by the Sanitary Commission, have been duly received, and will amount to the comfort of our improved soldiers.

By the following telegraphic item it is this morning ascertained, that the steamer "Hesperus," which was last Saturday with provisions and clothing for our soldiers here at Washington, returned to-day, bringing back the provisions and clothing. Colonel Taylor, who was in charge of the steamer, was refused the privilege of taking the steamer to Richmond.

The expedition from New Orleans under command of General Banks, has landed at the mouth of the Bay of Grand, just over the boundary between Texas and Mexico. The rebel forces being scattered all over the State, there was no difficulty in landing, except from the roughness of the waters. The rebel occupants of the fort there abandoned it and set fire to the town. The Union citizens, attempting to put out the flames, were met by the rebels, who shot and killed several of our citizens, and a severe street fight ensued. A Union regiment was at once ordered to march upon the town, but the result has not yet arrived. Two vessels were lost during the sailing of the expedition, but no lives were lost in the landing, when eight or ten men were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in the surf.

B. Gratz Brown, the leader of the Missouri Radicals, is elected to the U. S. Senate for the short term. He is the head of the immediate emancipation movement in Missouri, and his election is a great triumph for the cause. His peculiar significance is thought to consist in the fact that he is a thoroughly overbearing demagogue of the Blair, Gratz Brown has been specially conspicuous as the opponent of the reactionary policy advocated by the Blairs, and the triumph is considered their repudiation.

John B. Henderson is elected for the long term, six years. He is just as radical as Brown. The friends of freedom are jubilant.

General Fremont's resignation is accepted, and General Foster appointed to succeed to the command in East Tennessee. He proceeds to duty at once.

The following dispatch was transmitted to General Meade, and by him given to the Army of the Potomac on Monday:

"WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.
"I have seen your dispatches about operations on the Rappahannock on Saturday and I wish to say, 'Well done!'"

This characteristic expression of thanks was well received by the soldiers, who felt highly gratified with the knowledge that their movements were observed with so much interest by the President.

Miss Charlotte Cushman, the great tragic actress, has given \$2,500 to the Sanitary Commission. It is the proceeds of five dramatic representations.

The receipts of the great Sanitary Fair at Chicago were over \$65,000.

The case of Cathart and others, charged with conspiring in Ohio, will probably not be tried for some time. Several parties have been released on bail. George E. Fugh is counsel for the accused.

We have news of another most painful river disaster. The steamer Sunny Side was burned on Friday morning, about twenty-eight miles below New Madrid, on the Mississippi. Her cargo took fire from a spark. The boat was run ashore, but a number of passengers perished. Among the lost are two women and six children. The cargo, including 1,200 bales of cotton was destroyed.

No movements of interest in Meade's army. At Charleston, S. C. Our gunners have picked a few more of shot and shell in summer.

It is said that General Sherman is to have command of the Army.

Several very valuable prizes have been captured on Wilmington recently. Some of them British built steamers, with valuable cargoes, and had 2,000 armed rifles.

Colonel Terry is succeeding well in recruiting "Negro regiments in Maryland."

The Government is impressing boys in Virginia, leaving to more than one boy to one family. Four is quoted at Richmond at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 a barrel, and scarce at that. Corn meal, which is equally scarce, sells at \$1.50 a bushel. Gold sells at \$50, and silver at eleven dollars.

Largest payments ever made at the Treasury in any one day, in the history of the nation, were made last Thursday, when over twenty-five millions were paid out.

It is said there was a severe cavalry fight at Culpeper, Va. No particulars.

A telegram dated yesterday, from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, states that General Sherman was in General Halleck's headquarters, having made a junction with his entire command, with Grant's right.

The vote of the Ohio soldiers is coming in heavier than was anticipated. It is thought it will reach forty or forty-two thousand. This will run Brough's majority pretty close up to one hundred thousand. The soldiers' vote is expected to carry the majority in most of the counties that were carried by the home vote. One of the gratifying features of our late election is the one-sided character of the soldiers' vote. Out of eighteen thousand returned, Vallandigham received less than one thousand. This is a record of the patriotism of the soldier that will fill the brightest page of our history.—(Gazette.)

A mass meeting is to be held in Laporte next Thursday to take such measures as may be necessary, to assure the County Commissioners that the whole people of the county demand that most liberal and magnanimous provisions shall be made for all our volunteers, and for their families.

—among us.

New Boot and Shoe STORE.

I WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Winchester and vicinity, that I have lately opened out a

New Boot and Shoe Store, in the new building.

One Door North of John Ross' Grocery.

East side Public Square, where will be found

Boots and Shoes

of every description,

From 10 to 25 per cent cheaper, than can be bought any place else.

Also, in connection with Sale Work, I intend

Manufacturing

ALL KINDS OF WORK TO ORDER.

Shoe Maker's Findings of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

A large supply of

SOLE LEATHER

on hand at all times as cheap as the cheap

HATS AND CAPS

in endless variety, cheap for cash.

Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

W. D. CLARK.

Winchester, Oct. 15, 1863.

Liber College

Session commences the 2nd

Wednesday of September,

(SEPTEMBER 9TH.)

To continue fourteen weeks.

Tuition.....\$2, \$3, \$4 & \$5.

Contingent fee.....25 cts.

Board per week.....\$1.50.

The patronage of the public is invited.

EBENEZER TUCKER,

President.

NEW AND ELEGANT

FALL DRESS GOODS,

AT THE

TRADE PALACE,

HUME, LORD & CO.,

26 and 28

WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

Just Opened

PLAIN BLACK SILKS,

All widths and quality.

PLAIN POULT DE SOIE,

All colors.

RICH PLAID SILKS,

RICH FANCY SILKS,

Splendid assortment.

RICH COLORED MOIRES,

Plain, Striped and Figured.

PLAIN SILKS AND SATINS,

For Evening and Party Dresses.

BLACK "GEO. GRAIN,"

REPT SILKS,

Plain Taffetas, Figured Delaines,

Plain French Merinos,

French Reppes,

All colors.

EMPIRE CLOTHS,

OTTOMAN CLOTHS,

STRIPED MOHAIRS,

DRAPES DE LUCAS,

PARIS ROYALS,

ROB ROY PLAIDS,

BLACK BOMBAZINES,

MOURNING GINGHAMS,

FRENCH CHINTZ,

RICH PLAID POPLINS,

FRENCH DIAGONALS,

MERRIMACK PRINTS,

SPRAGUE'S PRINTS,

PACIFIC PRINTS,

AMERICAN PRINTS,

DUNNELL'S PRINTS,

MOURNING PRINTS,

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TRADE PALACE.

Red Blankets and Quilt, Muslin

And Sheetings, Napkins, Dolls,

FLANNELS,

All kinds and colors.

FRENCH CASSIMERES,

Superb 6-4, Fancy Styles.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

For Men and Boys.

POSIETY—Endless variety.

GLOVES—Full line.

EMBROIDERED S. Balmoral Skirts,

&c, &c.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED ONLY,

HUME, LORD & CO.,

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS

—A T—

HUME, LORD & CO'S.

NEW STYLES.

French 8-10 Shawls, Striped Paisley

Shawls, Thibet Shawls, Brocade Bordered

Shawls, Travelling Shawls, for Ladies and

Gentlemen.

Travelling Cloaks, Cold Cloth Cloaks,

Black Cloth Cloaks, Squeaks, and

CIRCULARS, in great variety, of all the

latest and most approved styles. Garments

made to order in any style at short notice.

TRADE PALACE.

West Washington Street.

Indianapolis.

Sept. 20, 13

J. W. Diggs,

UNDERTAKER,

Keeps Crane Bred & Co's Metallic Burial

Cases and Wood Coffins, North Main Street

Winchester, Ind.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under

signed have been appointed administrators

of the estate of Samuel Burroughs,

deceased, late of Randolph County, Indiana.

All persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOSEPH CROUSE, } Adm's.

C. B. MURRAY. } Adm's.

Nov. 13, 1863—19-3c.

UNITED STATES

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of execution to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Circuit and District of Indiana, I will on Tuesday, the 24th day of Nov. 1863, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 4 o'clock, p. m. of said day, at the Court House door in the town of Winchester, Randolph County Indiana, offer for sale at Public auction the rents and profits for the term of seven years, of the following described real estate, situated in Randolph County and State of Indiana, to wit: The North east quarter of the North E. quarter of section two (2) and the North West quarter of the North West quarter of section one (1) all in Township Nineteen (19) Range four (4), and upon failure to receive a sum sufficient to satisfy the demand I will at the same time and place offer for sale in like manner the fee simple of the same. Taken as the property of John M. Lucas at the suit of Solomon Sturge. Sale to be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

D. G. ROSE U. Mar.

By I. S. EIGLE, 17 Deputy.